

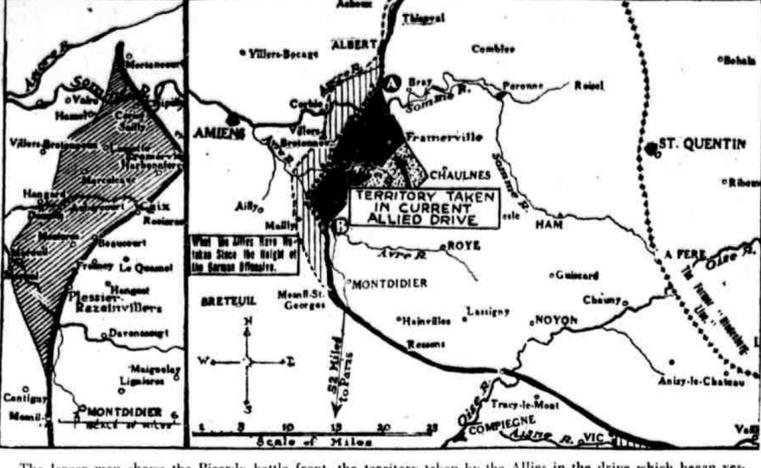
BAKER ASKS ACTION ON DRAFT Calls Man-Power Bill Essential to Speedy Ending of War TO STOP ENLISTMENT But Suspension Does Not Apply to Those Who Have Already Applied

By the Associated Press Washington, Aug. 9.—The enlarged war program was explained to the Senate Military Committee behind closed doors today by Secretary Baker, in urging enactment as soon as possible of the Administration's man-power bill, extending draft ages so as to include all men between eighteen and forty-five years. He said the extension was essential to provide the men needed to bring the war to a quick conclusion. After completing his statement before the full committee, Secretary Baker was questioned by the sub-committee investigating the airplane situation. In a brief statement to newspapermen before entering the committee room, Secretary Baker said the order issued yesterday suspending all army and navy enlistments until definite action is taken on the man-power bill does not apply to any person who had taken steps prior to the issuance of the order to enlist or to enter a military training camp. Mr. Baker was the final witness to appear in connection with the bill and Senator Chamberlain hopes to have the committee take up consideration of the measure without delay. Secretary Daniels discussed with correspondents the order stopping enlistments. With 100,000 now at recruiting stations and training camps and another 25,000 at home, he said, the navy has an abundance of material. Men enrolled up to yesterday will be accepted, he explained, and those called to the service will find there is room for them in the training camps and stations. All recruiting stations "will not be closed," Mr. Daniels added, but their reduced and most of the men sent back to active duty. Since the man-power bill was introduced to Congress there has been a heavy rush to naval and marine corps recruiting stations of men who do not wish to be drafted. In some instances, it is understood, men of families and with large and important business interests have sought to enlist on the theory that eventually they would be drafted into the army.

Balfour Stills Talk of Peace

Continued from Page One Germany appeared as a liberator, next to being enslaved by Germans. There is no worse fate than being liberated by Germany. Finland now was in the grip of Germany, who was dictating the form of government she should have, stripping her of copper and other material and not supplying her with foodstuffs. He asserted, but was attempting to drag her into the war for still further aggression against Russia and still further interference with the peace on whom Russia must depend for her regeneration. Further to the south Germany was endeavoring by force and by a treaty that had been extorted by force to make the Bessarabians, the Letts, the Lithuanians, the Poles and the Ukrainians her handmaids in the matter of commerce and to supply her with troops in time of war. So determined was she to keep these people under her heel and to have it in her power to rearrange the map of this part of Europe as she pleased, that she had been willing to sacrifice all according to ethnic limitations, but had arranged it that without German support the fabric which was being raised should fall to pieces. He concluded by not conceiving any peace being tolerated or assented to by the Entente Powers which would leave that state of things unremedied. He said that the Entente Powers would certainly come and the German power for waging war in the future would be enormously increased. Germany in Rumania German methods also were written in very large characters in Rumania, Mr. Balfour declared. Germany not only forced Rumania to give contributions to her war expenditures, but she had seized the industries of Rumania and held that country under a complete military and economic domination. Mr. Balfour told the pacifists that if they wished to know the difference between the British and the German methods, they should compare conditions in southern Palestine and Mesopotamia and the German colonies which Great Britain had occupied with the conditions of the countries which Germany had occupied. "Whenever we have gone, security has been assured, the trade has grown and wealth has been increased," he asserted. Study as he would, Mr. Balfour did not see in the actions of the German Government, in the statements of German politicians or in the writings of German publicists the slightest sign or symptom that they were sufficiently close to their opponents to make the discussion of peace fruitful. "The abyss which separates the associated Powers and the Central Powers is profound," he said. "It is almost immeasurable. It is so deep that it cannot be plumbed. It is so wide it hardly can be bridged." Mr. Balfour asked the pacifists whether they wished to hand back to Germany, as Germany now is, her African colonies. The pacifists well knew that would mean giving Germany submarine bases on all the world's great trade routes and putting the world's commerce at Germany's disposal. Moreover, they knew that it meant a tyrannical government of the natives, and that Germany would deliberately set to work to form a great black army in Central Africa, which would make peaceable developments impossible. Philip Snowden, Socialist member, interjected: "France has done it already." France hasn't Menaced Peace Mr. Balfour replied to this: "Certainly, but has France menaced the peace of her neighbor? That is the whole point. No greater instrument for disturbing the peace of the world and increasing mankind's misery could be conceived than to give to Germany the great Central African dominions for offense within that continent and an offense perhaps even more serious against the great trade arteries that join the nations together. Irish and Scotch Fish Coming Here Irish salt mackerel and Scotch-cured herring may soon be sold in the United States, according to a statement made by the war trade board and the county fish administration. Plans are under way for the lifting of the ban on the importation of herring and salt mackerel from these countries.

FROM ANCRE TO AVRE ALLIES SWEEP ONWARD



The larger map shows the Picardy battle front, the territory taken by the Allies in the drive which began yesterday being shaded. The dotted portion shows the latest gains, the extreme advance to Chaumes totaling eleven miles. The extreme extent of the German offensive, the present battleline and the "Hindenburg line" are also indicated. The smaller map shows the section between Morlaucourt and Montdidier, with the captured towns and villages included in the latest dispatches.

Allies Sweep Forward, Taking 14,000 Prisoners

Continued from Page One place between Clichy and Morlaucourt. "The number of prisoners taken by the Allied troops yesterday exceeded 14,000, and the number of guns captured cannot be estimated. "During the past day the enemy has continued to evacuate forward positions held by him in the Lys valley. Our line there has advanced along the whole front from the Lawe River to the Bourre River, northwest of Mercville, to a maximum depth of 2000 yards. The towns of Long, Le Cornet, Mals, Quentin, La Petit Paveant and Lesart. "We carried out a successful local operation last night north of Kemmel, advancing our line a short distance over a total of 1000 yards and capturing thirty prisoners. French Statement Today's War Office statement, which refers to conditions during the night, says the situation on the battlefront was unchanged. The statement reads: "There is no change on the battlefront of the Somme. "During the night there was a good deal of activity on the part of the German artillery forces in the Champagne. The Germans undertook several raids in the regions of Prasnes, the Mountain Without a Name and Souain. They were repulsed. "The French War Ministry this afternoon issued the following statement: "The brilliant operation which we in concert with British troops, executed yesterday, has been a surprise for the enemy. As occurred in the offensive of July 18, the soldiers of General Debeney have captured many soldiers engaged in the peaceful pursuit of harvesting the fields behind the German lines. "Our artillery preparation was short, firing less than an hour. The enemy artillery was subjected to a terrific shelling at the beginning of the action, merely replying feebly. "The original front of the attack was only four kilometers two and one-half miles, situated south of the Amiens-Roye road, where our infantry went over the top at 5:05 o'clock, but gradually the offensive developed all along the right bank of the Avre in the region of Harcourt. "This afternoon the enemy's transport lorries have been rolling along the few good roads left in the Somme region. They afforded excellent targets for our machine-guns and snipers, and the escaping convoys and speedily left the roads so that they were impassable. Tanks Outgo Infantry Cavalry patrols, accompanied by swift "whippet" tanks, are reported by airmen far out ahead of the infantry advance. The infantry at various places were apparently checked only by sheer physical inability to push any farther. British cavalry and some infantry were engaged in the neighborhood of Chaumes this morning. When last heard from directly they, together with armored cars, were operating back of Framerville, and have now progressed many kilometers beyond, continuing the cleaning up of the country and capturing villages.

ALLIES' PLUNGE ENDANGERS FOE'S CHIEF RAILROAD LINE

By the Associated Press Paris, Aug. 9.—Marshal Foch has struck the Germans on a new and professional opinion, by and professional manner in which the blow has been carried out. Military observers agree that the new stroke may have important consequences. The present maneuver is similar to the counter-offensive north of the Marne, in that it is directed toward squeezing two sides of a salient. Ahead of the Foch line, the Peronne-Roye highway, and they are gaining rapidly toward it, and the Peronne-Roye railroad, the chief German line of communication north along the Lys River. This road has the same importance

SOMME ATTACK TO PREVENT FOE REBUILDING ARMY

Foch Thus Refuses to Permit Reconstruction of German Army of Maneuver By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, Aug. 9. History is again repeating itself. The Allies have followed the second victory of the Marne by a combined attack in the region of the Somme. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, after short, but extremely violent artillery preparation, the French and British attacked on a twenty-mile front between the river and Montdidier. The latest news shows that the French are progressing favorably. By 8 o'clock the Avre had been crossed south of Moreuil and all the first objectives reached. Moreuil and Moreuil, obstinately defended, were the scene of bitter fighting, but the whole German position on the Avre was threatened by an advance made further north along the Lys River, south of Hangard, in the direction of Aubercourt and Demuin. Foch has thus refused to allow the enemy to reconstruct his force of maneuver, which, as was said three days ago, was the object of his recent rectifications of front and principal pre-occupation. As Maunz put it, the Crown Prince received a severe blow, and Rupprecht was in the position of a man who, after weakening himself to aid a friend, saw the latter temporarily hors de combat and wondered what on earth was going to happen to himself. Now he knows. An important feature of the situation is that at present Germany is unquestionably facing a serious crisis of effectiveness. The class of 1918 has already been used to fill the gaps caused by previous battles, and little of the gradual flower of recuperated wounded is available. It is known that the enemy leaders made an effort to shorten the instruction of the class of 1920, which ordinarily would not be ready before autumn, but opposition was strong and it was stated in Parliament that if the class was taken before its time no one could answer for the consequences. In Saxony and Bavaria especially the project was actually received with threats of resistance. Seized German orders—evidence a hundredfold more reliable than statements of prisoners—throw a lurid light on the losses of the enemy in the recent battle. One of July 2 runs: "It is always desirable to relieve and reconstruct tired and blooded divi-

are of very great moment, even if the Allies are unable to enlarge the extent of the ground recovered. The Daily Mail says: "If, to the most satisfactory results attained, the gain of much ground should be added, the position of the Germans in the bulge towards Montdidier would become distinctly awkward. The Daily News thinks the fact that Ludendorff should have been ignorant of the spot which the Allies would choose for an attack which was the logical sequence of recent events is a measure of the completeness with which the initiative has passed from his hands. The Daily Express declares that the German hope that the attacks of the Allies had spent themselves, and that the enemy would gain time to stabilize his new positions beyond the Vesle, have been destroyed. IL BANCHETTO AI GIORNALISTI ITALIANI Il Patriottico ed Impressionante Discorso del Capitano Zampaglione Published and Distributed Under PERMIT No. 241 Authorized by the act of October 8, 1917 on the part of the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Postmaster General.

BRITISH ADVANCE SHOWS INITIATIVE LIES WITH ALLIES

Surprise to Germans Complete and Little Resistance Was Offered South of Somme By H. W. NEVINSON Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the British Armies, Aug. 9. Yesterday was marked by a great and significant action, hitherto successful. It is further proof that upon the British front also the initiative now rests with the Allies and that the Germans stand on the defensive along the whole line. Put in the briefest terms, the movement has been an advance along a front of about twelve miles held by British corps and three miles held by the French. The advance has penetrated various points from four to six or even eight miles. The original front lay across the valley of the Somme and its tributaries at an average distance of about ten or twelve miles east and southeast of Amiens. Roughly it may be said to have extended from the fields just west of Morlaucourt on the high ground or peninsula between the Aere and the Somme and southward and southward across the Somme and its tributaries—the Luce and Avre—to a point west of Moreuil and Morial. The long and straight high road from Amiens to Roye may be limited as roughly the right or southern limit of the British forces, but this limit is not rigid. Germans Were Surprised The attack was made at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning and just before dawn a tremendous artillery fire opened all along the British front. It lasted nearly four minutes, and behind its barrage the infantry and tanks advanced almost simultaneously. As they advanced the barrage lifted to further ranges.

REGARD AMIENS FIGHT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

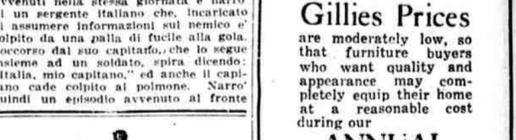
By the Associated Press London, Aug. 9. While recognizing that the real test of success in the new battle on the Amiens front is yet to come, the newspaper comment this morning dwells upon the importance of the operation as showing that the Allies still retain the initiative and by such blows as yesterday's have reduced the likelihood of its recovery by the enemy. "That Field Marshal Haig was able to surprise the German command is regarded as noteworthy. "It was a victory of a very remarkable character," says the Times. "If the enemy, as Mr. Bonar Law suggested, intended to evacuate this country it is an even more remarkable confession of defeat than the retreat to the Vesle, for nowhere has he fought harder than he did this morning. The surprise and the ground which was the scene of yesterday's attack. The completeness of the surprise is all the more remarkable because the quickness of the enemy's reaction in the recent fighting on the Ancre had almost completely lulled the Allies, and was suspicious of our intentions. The Chronicle contends that the pushing back of the enemy from the Amiens and the initial progress made Thursday

francese lungo una linea tenuta da soldati americani. Questi sono costretti ad abbandonare la trincea di fronte a forze superiori tedesche, che l'occupano. Ma un riparto di rincalzo toglie nuovamente la trincea al nemico, che si ritira, conducendo via due soldati americani, dei quali uno di origine italiana. Gli americani cessano il fuoco per non colpire i due compagni, ma questi si voltano e gridano: "Compagni operai, uccideteci noi ma uccideteci anche i tedeschi!"

U-BOAT VICTIM REACHES PORT Newfoundland Schooner Was Thought to Have Been Sunk

By the Associated Press A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 9.—The Newfoundland three-masted schooner Gladys M. Hollett, attacked by a German submarine and thought to have Monday, was towed into port on Tuesday. The vessel is on her beam ends, but easily can be righted and made seaworthy again.

In a sala del "Rita-Carlton" ebbe luogo, ieri sera, l'annunziato banchetto in onore della Missione Giornalistica Italiana composta da Antonio Agresti, Paolo Cappa, Aldo Cassuto, Franco Ranerri, Orlando Manfredi Pedrazzi e Leonardo Vitelli. Le funzioni di maestro di cerimonia furono egregiamente disimpegnate dall'Avvocato Giovanni Di Silvestro, che con arte oratoria presento' all'uditorio i vari oratori. Primo tra questi fu il Regio Console Italiano, Cav. Uff. Gaetano Pescardi, che esordì: "Il grande dei fratelli italiani della 'Gloria'. L'integerrimo funzionario fu accolto da una prolungata e deferente ovazione, che ancora una volta serve a dimostrare di questa stima e di quanto affetti' egli circondato tra l'elemento sano della Colonia Italiana di Philadelphia. A nome di questa e del Regio Ambasciatore egli porse il saluto ai festeggiati, ai quali a larghi tratti con parola elevata spiegò il valere contributo che gli Italiani danno a questa grande Nazione ed i sentimenti che essi nutrono per la Patria d'Italia, sempre prima in tutte le manifestazioni intese ad affermare il buon nome italiano in America e nelle opere patriottiche. Terminò il suo dire col rivolger in saluto al primo soldato d'Italia, il Re Vittorio Emanuele, ed al presidente Wilson. L'elevato discorso del Regio Console, spesso interrotto da applausi vivissimi, fu alla fine salutato da una dimostrazione indimenticabile. Parlarono poscia il Giudice Buffington ed il Dr. Cattell, che ebbero parole lusinghiere per gli Italiani e furono applauditissimi. L'Avv. Di Silvestro presento', quindi, con accesa parole il Capitano Zampaglione. A questa il valoroso ufficiale si alzò e presento' scattarono in piedi e gli fecero una entusiastica dimostrazione, inneggiando all'Esercito Italiano ed in particolare al proprio Granatieri di Sardegna. La simpatica figura del Cap-



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Foch—Master Strategist Blasts German Hopes

German strategy, like the Marne salient, presents a diminished front as the result of Foch's July counter-offensive, brilliantly aided by General Haig, and our own General Pershing with his fighting Americans. Even the Frankfurter Zeitung admits that "Foch's attack threatens the whole of Hindenburg's plans," and this admission is interpreted by the Philadelphia North American to mean "that the most ambitious of Germany's 1918 offensives has collapsed, and that the invaders, weakened in fighting strength, in morale, and in prestige, must laboriously build up the structure of a new campaign." And, as further foreshadowing Germany's doom, a correspondent of the Amsterdam Handelsblatt says, "from America issues a force against which no European nation can stand. It is a gigantic force which is developing calmly and scientifically. The German people have not seen what I have seen."

To gain a succinct and accurate knowledge of the great victory of the Allies in the Marne salient, its initiative, its progress, and what it augurs for the future, you should read the leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 10th. It is accompanied by a full-page map which clearly visualizes the present battle line, and the towns, villages, rivers, woods, etc., through which the Allied forces have fought during the past thirty days. Other features of uncommon interest in this number of "The Digest" are:

Fiddling While Russia Burns What We Do in Russia Must Be Done Quickly If We Would Save That Country and Defeat Germany, Is the Opinion of the American Press Pro-German Raincoats Germany Has "The Glooms" An American Gun That Stops German Tanks About Grapefruit To Make Shoppers Stop Crowding Workers Off the Cars Our Fighting Heart in Song The French Children's Playground Tobacco and Pugilism in the Army The Best of the Current Poetry Personal Glimpses of Men and Events Striking Illustrations, Including Maps and the Best Cartoons

Get the Splendid Picture of General Pershing

On the cover of this week's LITERARY DIGEST is a reproduction in colors of a recent and by far the best painting of General Pershing that has yet been made. It is of a size and finish that make it especially suitable for mounting and framing. As there will doubtless be a very great demand for this number of the "Digest," and under present conditions few extra copies printed, it is advisable to buy your copy from the news-dealer to-day.

August 10th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents The Literary Digest 'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

We Follow the Leader

On and after Monday, August 12th, we will follow Philadelphia's leading merchant's business hours—opening at 10 A. M. and closing at 4:30 P. M. daily. It is known that the enemy leaders made an effort to shorten the instruction of the class of 1920, which ordinarily would not be ready before autumn, but opposition was strong and it was stated in Parliament that if the class was taken before its time no one could answer for the consequences. In Saxony and Bavaria especially the project was actually received with threats of resistance. Seized German orders—evidence a hundredfold more reliable than statements of prisoners—throw a lurid light on the losses of the enemy in the recent battle. One of July 2 runs: "It is always desirable to relieve and reconstruct tired and blooded divi-

S. Kind & Sons, 1110 Chestnut St. DIAMOND MERCHANTS—JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS